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No. 14,452

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1909.

日五廿月六年元號

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, July 1, 1909. 793

MACAO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MACAO, August 9, 1909.
The topic of the week here, of course, been the ill-timed removal of our Governor from his local sphere of useful action. Inured as we are to the topsy-turvy whims of the Home Government, the unexpectedness of the tidings, nevertheless, came upon us as a bolt from the blue and fancy riot when we discerned the full import of the change. H.E. Senhor Roccas himself appears to have had an inkling how the wind was blowing quite fifteen days ago and we may picture him in the interval holding on by might and main to the last straw, ere he was wrenched from the pursuit of his altruistic ideal of relieving this hapless Colony from annihilation. His heart was with the fortunes of Macao and only those who have felt the joy of congenial work can fathom what the blow meant to him. Later instructions to await the advent of his successor gives him another two months at least in our midst, and it is a solace to think that there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. Last one should be prone to overlook an important factor in the case and draw conclusions from defective premises. I will just echo a popular rumour which is that General Machado has had more to do with the delay than we wot of. If so it be, may be eventually prevail on the powers that be. From what the Governor himself says, the choice of his successor seems to lie between Captain Mendes Leal and the actual Governor of Timor, Captain Ed. Marques. We can say nothing about the administrative abilities of the former who, by the bye, is probably a Major by now, beyond the fact that he was of the right sort and full of bonhomie in his College days. As to Capt. Marques we have but to observe how Timor has thrived ever since he settled down at the helm. He made a decided error from the first, however, and has given ample proof that he is no mere piece of mechanism which only clicks and whirs to the touch of giddy Lisbon.

Copious showers on Saturday brought us a cooling respite at the fag-end of a sweltering week and proved a welcome boon to the friends of H. E. Senhor and Madame Roccas who dropped in at 9.30 p.m. at Government House for the intended final reunion. Close on 10 p.m. the Band of the Police Corps struck up the first waltz and the dancing strains accompanied successfully a sultry temperature. Last refreshments were dispensed throughout, while the untiring hosts surpassed themselves in geniality, even to intercepting early fugitives. They kept the ball rolling till close on 4 a.m. There was a sternal diversity among the 110 members of the Club, the Army, the Navy and the Civil Service which blended charmingly with the pretty toilettes of the 40 representatives of the gentler sex. Among the crowd were Captain A. J. Almeida, of the Vasco da Gama, the Commander and Officers of the Patria, Rio Lima and Macao. His Lordship the Bishop Dom Jodo came with his private secretary Fr. Sacramento, along with Canons Arring and Soares. Present also were Dr. Nolasco, Froelander, the Canon and Mde. Nolasco, Capt. and Mde. Figueira, Colonel and Mde. Rodriguez, Sr. P. Nolasco Jr. Acting Chief of the Interior Department and Mde. Nolasco, Mr. R. J. Hegedall, Customs Commissioner, Dr. Manalita, Colonial Secretary and Sr. Masarico. The Chinese community was represented by Mr. Rio Tang and a dozen others.

As a tribute to his staunch sympathy and untiring zeal the Lord Senado is giving distinctive prominence to a half-length effigy in oils of Senhor Roccas in the Hall of the Camara.

The gunboat Patria has been riding at her old moorings in the inner harbour since Wednesday last, and her stay here will probably extend another fortnight.

Our new Harbourmaster, Capt. Leito Xavier has arrived and settled down to the duties of the post which he held some four years ago.

The Engineer of "Ways and Roads" referred to in my last, Sr. Faria de Mello, has just been assigned to the sole charge of the work in connection with the harbour improvements.

The official organ publishes a set of by-laws by which the Chinese population are now afforded unprecedented facilities in this civil and judicial procedure has been adopted, by harmonizing as far as possible with their own use and wont.

The incoming English Mail is bringing out the armament for the new gunboat Macao. After being fitted up she will start on her rounds in charge of Capt. Camara. She is due here shortly for the relief of the Vasco da Gama. Captain Lima is enthusiastically pro-English.

Business Notices.

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A Guide to Firms and Agencies in Hongkong
With classified list. Appendix of General Information, list of Residents and Four Maps.

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All Advertisements face Reading Matter.

Hongkong, July 24, 1909. 1364

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LIGHT AND REFRESHING
SUMMER BEVERAGES.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
FRENCH STORE.
AND EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISEA.

Hongkong, July 7, 1909. 874

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A YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT
(British) for the Music Department of a Store. Apply by letter to "MUSIC" Care of "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE. Hongkong, August 7, 1909. 993

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Fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans supplied in all cabins. (Captain J. McGarry).

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Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 6.30 a.m. on

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Fare, 1st Class, \$2.50 single passage. Meals, \$1 each.

Servants' passages must be paid for.

OHONG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
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SAVES TIME AND MONEY.
Used throughout the World on nearly all the Steamers of the First-class Lines, for the entire satisfaction of Engineers and Owners.

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DOES NOT MELT (OR RUN) UNDER 212° FAHR.

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TRAIN YOUR DOG TO EAT

SPRATTS' BISCUITS.

SOFT FOODS ARE INJURIOUS.

RECOMMENDED

FOR ALL SMALL BREEDS

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TELEPHONE No. 97a, GROCERY DEPT.

DRINK O. B. BEER

PURE, LIGHT & WHOLESOME.

BREWED ESPECIALLY FOR THE TROPICS.

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Hongkong, June 26, 1909. 836

Prickly Heat Lotion and Powder

Safe remedies for allaying the irritation.

SUN GLASSES.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

For the Bath and all Toilet Purposes.

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID

A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT

One Pint Tins 50 Cents. One Gallon Tins \$2.

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A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

Under European Supervision. Excellent service. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner.

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Generally situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine, under the supervision of an experienced French Chef.

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Hongkong, October 5, 1908. 1540

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FOR LUXURY, COMFORT, QUIET, FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT COOKING.

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Rings, Brooches, Ear-rings, Pins, Pendants, Hair-combs, Charms, Chains, Links, etc.

Jade Stone and Chinese Made Gold Jewellery.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, OPTICAL GOODS.

Repairs of Watches and Jewellery effected by experienced Europeans.

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Cadbury's
COCOA

IS AN INVALUABLE LIQUID FOOD IN THE FORM OF A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.

FOR STRENGTH, PURITY AND NOURISHMENT, THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO BE FOUND.

ROURNVILLE
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IS A HIGH-CLASS COCOA WITH A DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR DEVELOPED BY A SPECIAL PROCESS.

PREPARED BY CADBURY'S FROM THE FINEST COCOA.

Hongkong, December 11, 1907.

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TELEPHONE No. 898.

New Novels, 36 cents each, 3 for \$1.00.

England's Peril, by Wm. Le Queux. 25c

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The ... 25c

Intimations.

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NEW SELECTIONS OF
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HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, ETC., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

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Select Views of Hongkong and South China.
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AND THE ROYAL HOUSE OF LETONIA

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
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CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
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MANILA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.

For particulars, apply to
H. OISHI,
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No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 2, 1909.

OWEN B. WILKS & CO.

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AGENT.

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SHIPOWNERS' ANTIPOULING
COMPOSITIONS

FOR SHIPS BOTTOM (GREYBOND BRAND).

ANTI-FRICTION METALS,
GRIPOLY BELTING,
METALLIC FILAMENT and other
ELECTRIC LAMPS, FANS, AND
SUPPLIES.

46, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEGRAM, WANGSBOO. Tel. 909.

Hongkong, August 2, 1909.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IN
this Corporation will be held at the CITY
HALL, HONGKONG, on MONDAY, the
21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and the Statement of Accounts
for the year ended 30th June 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES, of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, the 9th August to SATURDAY, the
21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive),
during which period, no transfer of Shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1909.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF Shareholders will be
held in the Office of the Company, Queen's
Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY,
23rd August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and the Statement of Accounts
for the year ended 30th June 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 9th to
the 23rd August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1909.

PATELL & CO.,

SHAMEN, CANTON.

NOW OFFERING
STORES, WINES, & SMOKE

OF KNOWN BRANDS
AT MODERATE PRICES.

This well reported Store facilitates the
demands for
English, American & German
Provisions
OF
RELIABLE QUALITY.
"TWO" ORDER, SOLICITED.

Hongkong, July 10, 1909.

SAVARESS'S

SANTALIN
CAPSULES

PURCHASERS OF OIL - CERTAINLY OF CURE
NO INCONVENIENCE - ALL CHARGES
FULLY DELIVERED - ALL CHARGES
ASK FOR SAVARESS'S

Hongkong, July 10, 1909.

SAVARESS'S

SANTALIN
CAPSULES

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NO INCONVENIENCE - ALL CHARGES
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ASK FOR SAVARESS'S

Hongkong, July 10, 1909.

SAVARESS'S

SANTALIN
CAPSULES

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, August 7.

A CASE OF ROBBERY.

An interpreter engaged by a local railway
was sent to the Tsoi of Constabulary
charged with robbery. It appears that he
was sent to engage some labourers from a
certain labour contractor and that the con-
tractor gave him a sum of \$10.00. This
came to the ears of the railway officials who
had him arrested. The culprit expressed his
willingness to refund the money and the
case was adjourned pending the payment
of the money into court.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

A constable attached to station No. 7
saw a little boy buying opium to a greater
amount than the law prescribes. He was
arrested and then it was found that he is a
barber's apprentice and that his master had
sent him to the shop as he himself was
afraid to go. The police set the little
fellow at liberty saying that he was too
young to be considered a responsible agent.

DURING A HEAVY STORM.

During a heavy storm a night or two ago
a native doctor was killed and his sister-in-
law injured by lightning. The doctor had
just come in from visiting a patient and
the young sister-in-law, who acted as
servant in the house, brought him a cup of
tea. At that instant both were struck by
lightning, the doctor fatally. An inquest
was held the same day. During the storm
the son of a widow living in the same
locality was also killed by lightning.

A STRANGE REQUEST.

The Wu Luk School in the Nam Ho
district is in want of funds and it has come
forward with a novel suggestion. There
is in the local treasury a sum of \$3,000
which is to be used as rewards for the
capture of noted criminals and the school
committee have suggested that this sum
should be handed over to the school, saying
that it will be of more benefit to the com-
munity to spend the money on education.
Their petition has been sent to the local
Educational Commissioner.

SABOTAGE TROUBLES.

There has been trouble lately between
the master barbers and their employees at
Foshan. The latter say that they are not
paid enough to support their families while
the former say that they cannot pay larger
wages owing to slackness of trade. A
disputation from both sides has lately been
before the court and a settlement has been
arrived at.

NEWS FROM ALL SOURCES.

The aluminium coins issued to Nigeria,
East Africa, and Uganda during 1908 and
1907 have been found unsuitable for such
tropical climates, and are being replaced
by nickel bronze coins.

The Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Words,
worth, who accompanied the clergy and
pastors on their visit to Germany, informed
a church meeting in London that he had
not found any real desire for war in Ger-
many, but he found a considerable desire
making for war, and for the possession of
such naval and military supremacy as
might enable Germany to dictate to Europe
in a crisis, or, if necessary, to the United
States.

The United States Senate, sitting as a
Committee of the Whole, passed the Tariff
Bill with an amendment imposing a duty
of a cent a ton in any one year on the
tonnage of all vessels entering the United
States from foreign ports in North and
Central America and certain countries in
South America. There is also a duty of
six cents a ton, which is not to exceed 30
cents a ton a year, on vessels from all
other foreign ports. These duties eliminate
reciprocity in shipping dues.

Henri Lemoine, the diamond "fak-
er" of Paris, who was sentenced in Algeria to
ten years imprisonment, and to pay a fine
of £120 for fraud, and who was arrested
afterwards in Paris, has been re-tried. The
sentence is now imprisonment for six years,
a fine of £120, and banishment for five
years.

The allocation of minor offices in the
Ministry necessitated by the promotion of
Mr. Herbert Samuel to be Chancellor of the
Duchy has now been practically completed.
Mr. C. F. G. Masterman has been appointed
Parliamentary Under Secretary for the
Home Office, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis Parlia-
mentary Secretary to the Local Govern-
ment Board, in succession to Mr. Master-
man, and Mr. J. W. Gulland a Lord of the
Treasury, in place of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Gul-
land's appointment (with which goes the
post of Scottish Ministerial Whip) will
necessitate a by-election in the Dumfriess
Borough. Mr. Oswald Partridge, M.P.,
has also been appointed a Junior Lord of
the Treasury.

SAVARESS'S

SANTALIN
CAPSULES

PURCHASERS OF OIL - CERTAINLY OF CURE
NO INCONVENIENCE - ALL CHARGES
FULLY DELIVERED - ALL CHARGES
ASK FOR SAVARESS'S

Hongkong, July 10, 1909.

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Hongkong, July 10, 1909.

SAVARESS'S

SANTAL

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, August 12, 1909.
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Beef brisket & prime cut—Mei Sang Pa...	12 20
Beef—Ham Ngan Yau...	20
Roast—Shiu...	20
Breast—Naga Lam...	18
Soup—Tong Yau...	15
Steak—Ngan Yau Pa...	20
Cutlet Ngan Yau Shiu...	20
Sausages—Ngan Chanag...	20
Bellock's Brains—Slow...	10
Tongue—Naga Lam...	60
Head—Ngan Tap...	80
Heart—Ngan Sun...	13
Ham—Naga Lam...	13
Feet—Ngan Kerk...	8
Kidneys—Ngan Yiu...	10
Tail—Naga Lam...	18
Liver—Ngan Mol...	12
Tripes—Naga Lam...	8
Calves Head & Feet—Ngan Chanag...	100
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwa...	22
Lam—Young Fat Kwa...	22
Shoulder—Young Fat Kwa...	22
Pigs—Chitlings—Chi chong...	22
Brains—Chi Kwa...	2
Feet—Chi Kwa...	2
Fry—Chi Kwa...	2
Head—Chi Kwa...	2
Heart—Chi Kwa...	2
Kidneys—Chi Kwa...	2
Liver—Chi Kwa...	2
Pork Chop—Chi Kwa...	21
Comod—Ham Chi Kwa...	21
Leg—Chi Kwa...	24
Fat or Lard—Chi Kwa...	18
Sheep Head and Feet—Young Fat Kwa...	20
Heart—Young Fat Kwa...	8
Kidneys—Young Fat Kwa...	9
Liver—Young Fat Kwa...	14
Sucking Pig—To Order—Chi Kwa...	22
Suet—Sung Ngan Yau...	20
Mutton—Sung Ngan Yau...	22
Veal—Ngan Chanag...	20
Sausages—Ngan Chanag...	20

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai...	20
Capon, Large, Small—Siu Kai...	23
Ducks—A...	20
Doves—Fan Kai...	18
Eggs—Fan Kai...	20
Fowls—Kai Chai...	15
Kailan—Hoi Nam Kai...	28
Geese—Naga...	22
Geese, Wild—S'he Yee Ngai...	22
Mus Ducks—Wong Keng...	22
Hare—Shanghai—To Chai...	22
Partridge—Chi Kwa...	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai...	22
Pigeons—Canton—Pak Kwa...	28
Holow—Hoi Nam Kai...	24
Quail—Um Chuan...	20
Rice Birds—Wo Pa Chai...	20
Saips—Sa Chai...	20
Turkeys—Cook—Poi Kai...	20
Hens—Na...	20
Wild Ducks—Shai—Shanghai—Sung...	20
Teal—Sui Ap Chai...	20
Wild Ducks—Canton—Sung Shai...	20

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu...	12
Bream—Bin Yu...	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu...	17
Carp—Li Yu...	21
Catfish—Chi Yu...	29
Odish—Mun Yu...	16
Onab—Hal...	24
Ontis—Mok Yu...	16
Dah—Sa Mang Yu...	18
Dice—Wong Mel Lau...	14
Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa...	10
Eels—Congor—Hoi Mann...	18
Fresh water—Tui Tu Sa...	16
Fish—Yellow—Wong Shu...	28
Frogs—Tian Kai...	36
Garoupe—Sak Pan...	62
Gudgeon—Pak Kwa...	12
Herring—Tui Pak...	18
Hillbus—Cheung Kwan Ka...	32
Labrus—Wong Yu Yu...	20
Loach—Wu Yu...	32
Lobsters—Long Ha...	40
Mackerel—Chi Yu...	13
Monk Fish—Mong Yu...	32
Mullet—Chai Yu...	28
Oysters—Sung Hoo...	24
Pay chab—Kai Kung Yu...	20
Perch—Tui Loo...	16
Pike—Pa Paw Pong...	10
Plaice—Pan Yu...	28
Pomfret—Black—Hak Chong...	28
Pomfret—White—Pak Chong...	40
Prawn—Ming Yu...	24
Ray—Pai Pa...	10
Rock Fish—Sak Kai Yu...	18
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Fry—Chi Kwa...	2
Head—Chi Kwa...	2
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Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa...	10
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Loach—Wu Yu...	32
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Plaice—Pan Yu...	28
Pomfret—Black—Hak Chong...	28
Pomfret—White—Pak Chong...	40
Prawn—Ming Yu...	24
Ray—Pai Pa...	10
Rock Fish—Sak Kai Yu...	18
Roach—Chi Yu...	12

Fruits.

Almonds—Hong Yau...	30
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Khe...	10
Small—Hoi Tong...	13
Large—Hoi Tong...	13
Bananas—Fragrant—Canton—San Shing...	10
Bananas—(Hides)—Macao—San Shing...	10
Cherries—Canton—Young Lat...	10
Carambolas—Young Lat...	10
Cocanuts—Yeh Tai...	10
Lemons—China—Ning Moong...	10
Limes—Dried—Lai Chi Small Stone...	20
Large—Lai Chi Small Stone...	20
Limes (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning Moong...	12
Mango—Macao—Lai Sang Moong...	12
Mangosteen—San Chik Tai...	12
Oranges (Canton)—Sai Shing Tim Chang...	10
Oranges Sweet...	10
Pears (American)—Kam San Shing...	10
Pears (Canton)—Cooking—Sai Li...	10
Peanuts—Fa Sang...	10
Persimmons Large—Hong Chai...	10
Pineapples—Sai Kung...	10
Paw Law...	10
Plantains—Tai Chai...	10
Plums—Sai Kung...	10
Pumpkins—Siam—Chin Lo Yau...	10
Shanghai—Lo Kwa...	10
Walnuts—Hoi Tai...	10
Green—Sung Hoi Tai...	10
Water Melon (Am)—Kam San Sai Kwa...	10
(China) Sai Kwa...	10
Grapes—Sung Hoi Tai...	10

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes—Shanghai—Sheng Hoi...	10
Chai Chai...	10
Banana (French)—Macao—Chai Chai...	10
(French)—Shanghai—Sheng Hoi...	10
Spinach—Ah Chai...	10
Long—Tui Kwa...	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai...	10
Brussels—Green—Ching Yee Yee...	10
Red—Hung Kai...	10
Cabbage—Chinese—Kai Chai...	10
Cabbage Red—Hung Yee Chai...	10
Cabbage (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai...	10
Cane Shoots—Kwai Chai...	10
Cauliflower—Large size—Tui Kwa Chai...	10
Medium size—Ching Yee Chai...	10
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai...	10
Cassia—Kam Shui...	10
Celery—Kwai Chai...	10
English—Tung Kai Chai...	10
Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chai...	10
Red—Hung Kai...	10
Green—Ching Yee Chai...	10
Curry Stuff—English—Kai Chai...	10
Cucumbers—Ching Yee...	10
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa...	10
Celery—Sung Kai...	10
Uggies—Young—Sung Kai...	10
Old—Lo Kung...	10
Horse Radish—Shai—Lai Kai...	10
Indian Corn—Sak Kai...	10
Lettuce—Young—Sung Kai...	10
Water Chestnuts—Mai Tai...	10
Mandarin—Kwai Loo Kai...	10
Mushrooms—Fresh—Sung Kai...	10
Musk Melon—Am—Kam San Hong Kwa...	10
Okra—...	10
Onions—Bombay—Young Ching Tai...	10
Green—Sung Ching...	10
Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ching Tai...	10
Papaw—1st qual—Tui Kwa...	10
2nd—Ching...	10
Parley—Kun Chai...	10
Irish Peas—Ching Tai...	10
Potatoes—Sweet—Fan Kai...	10
Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ching Tai...	10
Japan—Yui Poon Kai...	10
American—Fa Kai...	10
Foodow—Fak Chai...	10
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa...	10
Radish—Hung Lo Kai...	10
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tui Kwa...	10
Sage—Chai Kai...	10
Shalots—Con Ching Tai...	10
Spinach—Tui Chai...	10
Tomatoes—Fan Kai...	10
Taro—Wai Tai...	10
Turnips—Pau Tai—Low Kai...	10
English—Young Kai...	10
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kai...	10
(Am)—Kam San Chai...	10
Water Chestnuts—Sung Kai...	10
Wheat—Tui Kai...	10

A TRIP THROUGH KOREA.

Mr. E. S. Little has recently returned from an extensive tour through Korea and Manchuria. He reports to the *Yokohama Specie Bank* that in the former country Japanese domination is now absolutely undisputed, Korea being treated practically as an integral part of Japan. All foreign intercourse through foreign Consuls on Korean matters is now conducted with the Japanese Consulate, and in no case do foreign officials come into contact with Korean officials in connection with the country's affairs.

When discussing commercial and political matters with Koreans, Mr. Little found that many of them seemed to be looking forward towards China. They liked the Chinese in former days they liked the Japanese less, and there was now a tendency among many of them to emphasize the fact that Koreans and Chinese were really one in their ideas and institutions. Of course China is a weak reed to lean upon, and no substantial help can be expected from that quarter.

The crops in Korea and Manchuria Mr. Little found to be in excellent condition, and as the enormous export of cereals is putting a good deal of ready money into the hands of the people, the first sign of a revival of trade ought to come from the North.

During Mr. Little's journey in Korea the Yalu and Anju Rivers were both swollen to an enormous extent by floods. The Anju, usually a small stream, was over a mile in width, and Mr. Little says that he has never seen the waters of the Yellow River, even when in flood, more terrific and amazing than the Anju on this occasion. The train by which he travelled pulled up at the side of the bridge across the Anju, and waited for two hours to see whether it would stand, or collapse, and finally crawled across the river at a snail's pace. When he reached New Wiju he found the Yalu in an even worse condition. The passage across occupied over half an hour in the launch, and the surface of the river was covered with foam, logs and drift-wood, through which the little boat had to make its way at imminent risk to its passengers. Several Chinese were to be seen swimming off from the bank into a current running at nine knots an hour, in the hope of being able to capture a log, and quite a number of the men were drowned in the attempt to reach their objective.

JAPANESE AT ANTUNG.

The Chinese portion of Antung was entirely under water, and the only means of getting through the streets was by taking a sampan. The Japanese quarter, which is on higher, and better selected ground, was free from water. Japanese have acquired practically all the available land on the river front, and also the land right back to, and including the range of hills visible from the river. There was no evidence of the presence of any Japanese police or troops in connection with the recent lumber trouble. The Japanese, of course, control the lumber on the Korean side, but a great many myths come down from the Chinese side of the Yalu, and they want to control that as well. As a compromise, the Chinese lumber merchants, who advance money to the raftmen on their cargoes, suggested that the latter should pay the Japanese 10 per cent but such a preposterous proposal was naturally refused by the Chinese lumbermen. It was refused also by the Japanese concerned, who are said to have demanded a payment of 20 per cent. Mr. Little sailed for nearly two miles up the Yalu River, passing the scene of the recent disturbances between the Japanese and Chinese lumbermen. It is only about one mile above Antung. Until the present dispute is settled the lumber trade is at a standstill. The Chinese refuse to sell to the Japanese, who will not allow them to sell to anyone else, and the Chinese merchants will not do business until a settlement is reached.

GEO. P. LAMMERT AUCTIONEER.

WEDNESDAY,
The 11th August, 1909, commencing at 2.45 P.M. at his residence 'Olenston,' (Junction of Kimberley and Austin Roads, Kowloon).

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—
Tapestry Covered Drawing Room, Suite, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirror, Hatstand with Mirror, Oil-painting, Vases, Ornaments, &c. &c.
Extension Dining Table, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chair, Electro-plated Ware, Dinner Set, &c. &c.
Brass Mounted Bedstead, Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror, Dressing Table, Chest-of-Drawers, &c. &c.

A quantity of Canton Blackwood Ware; Also
One Length Rubber Hose (72 feet).

A selection of hand-made black and white Silk Lace.
On View from Tuesday, the 10th August, 1909.

SATURDAY,
The 14th August, 1909, commencing at 11 A.M. at No. 2, FAIRVIEW, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—
Teak Hatstand, Upholstered Chairs, Sofa, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Tables, Carpets, Rugs, &c. &c.
Marble-top Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Roll-top Desk, Ornaments, Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery, &c. &c.
Bedstead with Wire Mattress, Wardrobe with Mirror, Machine-top Wash-basin, Dressing Tables, &c. &c.
Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
On view from Friday, the 13th August, 1909.

MONDAY,
The 16th August, 1909, commencing at 2.30 P.M. at her residence 'CORNEILL,' Quarry Bay.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash on delivery.
On view from Saturday, the 14th Aug. 1909.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£15,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£15,000,000
STERLING—£15,000,000
SILVER—£15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—£15,000,000
PROPERTIES—£15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON—Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. BAXTER, Esq., R. SHAW, Esq.,
E. S. BARNETT, Esq., E. A. SHAW, Esq.,
O. S. GIBBY, Esq., H. A. W. SLADE, Esq.,
W. HOLMES, Esq., O. R. LAMMERT, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 1, 1909.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 15, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,000,000
STERLING—£1,000,000
SILVER—£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—£1,000,000
PROPERTIES—£1,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " " 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" " " 3 months 3 per cent.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 6, 1909.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,000,000
STERLING—£1,000,000
SILVER—£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—£1,000,000
PROPERTIES—£1,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " " 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" " " 3 months 3 per cent.
J. E. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 2, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$25,000,000
RESERVE FUND—\$25,000,000
STERLING—\$25,000,000
SILVER—\$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—\$25,000,000
PROPERTIES—\$25,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " " 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" " " 3 months 3 per cent.
J. E. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 2, 1909.

Banks.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,000,000
STERLING—£1,000,000
SILVER—£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—£1,000,000
PROPERTIES—£1,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
EVAN CRIMSTON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 24, 1909.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL—¥10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—¥10,000,000
STERLING—¥10,000,000
SILVER—¥10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—¥10,000,000
PROPERTIES—¥10,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
TAKESHI KAWAMOTO, Manager.
Hongkong, July 2, 1909.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.
ORGANIZED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 17th DECEMBER, 1896.
CAPITAL—¥10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—¥10,000,000
STERLING—¥10,000,000
SILVER—¥10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF—¥10,000,000
PROPERTIES—¥10,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
TAKESHI KAWAMOTO, Manager.
Hongkong, July 2, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
1.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

POWELL'S

Gentlemen's
Department.Smart.
Neckwear.

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& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
ScotlandOF
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN.....\$16.50.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

Guinness' Stout

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

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LIMITED.

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SISTERS LEE.

SISTERS COLEMAN.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, 14/8/09.

NEW
PIANOS

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Tuning and Regular
Attention Inclusive.S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
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HONGKONG, APRIL 15, 1907.

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and Quarry Bay residences.
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thirty cents; for a month.Telegraphic Address: "MAIL," Hongkong.
Code, A. B. C., fifth edition.
Telephone No. 27.
CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Auction.

2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture,
etc., at "Oldies," Junction of
Kimberley & Austin Roads, Kowloon.

Miscellaneous

Goods per Benloga undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, August 12:
2 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.
Goods per Benloga undelivered after
this date subject to rent.FRIDAY, August 13:
Goods per Benloga undelivered after noon on
this date subject to rent.SATURDAY, August 14:
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture,
etc., at No. 2, Fairview, Nathan
Road, Kowloon.MONDAY, August 16:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture,
etc., at "Cornhill," Quarry Bay.
Goods per Benloga undelivered after this
date subject to rent.TUESDAY, August 17:
3 p.m.—Auction of Steam Launch Swallow
alongside Queen's Statue Wharf.SATURDAY, August 21:
Noon.—Meeting of The Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation at the
City Hall.MONDAY, August 23:
Noon.—Meeting of Hongkong & Whampoa
Dock Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1909.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY

It would certainly be well for the Far
East if the relations between China and
Japan could be restored to the position
they were in immediately after the close
of the Russo-Japanese war. Unfortunately we see no immediate hope of
such a happy issue from the present
unfortunate series of misunderstandings
and misconceptions. Public opinion in
China, which could hardly be said to
have had any appreciable existence a
decade ago, has struggled into vigorous
life since the final days of the war and
has become such an important power in
the land that the weak, ill-bred and in-
choate government in Peking almost
grovels before it. Now public opinion in
China, from the steppes of Mongolia to
the river valleys of Kwantung, through avariety of unfortunate and in many
cases, pettifoggish, circumstances, has
set itself dead against Japan and every-
thing that Japan is supposed to
represent. It is all very wrong-headed
and childish, but there is no gaining a very deplorable
fact. Take up any Chinese vernacular
paper, mix in the society of Chinese
gentry and commercial men of good
standing, and the eye will light on
articles or the ear will be assailed
with remarks, all tending to bring to
light the strong current of resentment
and ill-will now blowing against Japan.
Many of the arguments adduced in sup-
port of their too-often unreasonable
attitude are patently puerile; but that
does not affect the general issue. The
feeling is there and unfortunately
Young China is bent on keeping it
glowing at a highly dangerous tempera-
ture. It is all the more unfortunate
considering the present state of tension
between the two countries, that Celestial
public opinion should be so unequivocally
behind the Chinese Government in the
obstructive tactics which she has
pursued regarding the Antung-Mukden
Railway. By the clear reading of the
treaty of Peking, Japan is strictly within
her rights in her desire to convert the
former military narrow gauge railway
running from the banks of the Yalu to
the ancient cradle of the Manchu dynasty
into a commercial line with a standard
gauge. China has, however, quibbled
and devised obstructions. She first
urged that Japan's motives in the matter
were strategical not commercial, and
slyly pointed out what a splendid work
the line accomplished for Japan during
the war. Without that little narrow track
with its Decauville plant the tale of the
Manchurian battlefields might in all
human possibility have had a different
ending. But even taking all that for
granted, China evidently fails to see
that she is guilty of deliberate bad
faith in failing to carry out the agree-
ment entered into in 1905. The times
are radically altered but Japan is quite
sincere in her contention that it is the
commercial aspects of the line which
concern her now. The strategical value
of the line in the last war may have
been very great, but the commercial
value of the line in its present condition,
as Mr. E. S. LITTLE has just been telling
us, is very small. It surely cannot be
alleged that such a very perspicacious
and commercially astute race as the
Chinese are popularly supposed to be,
fail to perceive the many advantages
which would accrue were the Antung-
Mukden line reconstructed and brought
up to date in the matter of gauge, plant
and equipment? Well, aware that the
provisions of the treaty under
which Japan obtained the rights she
is about to enforce, are known to
the outside world, China has lately
contended that all the agreement gives
Japan is the right to "improve"
the line and having started that
"here" over the course she has lost
no time in reducing the meaning of
"improve" to the finest possible
limits of tenacity. With a railway
bridge thrown across the Yalu con-
nection could be linked up with the
grand trunk line traversing Korea, and
the developments which would follow
for farmer, grazier, lumberman and
merchant would be immense: this is
obvious to the weakest understanding.
Then why does China object to the
rebuilding of the line? The wretched
"Rights recovery" fever we know is
running very high throughout the land,
but it does not condone the tearing up
of a solemn pledge and treaty. She has
everything to lose by maintaining her
present attitude.Indeed, the news of the last few days
shows she has overbent her bow and the
outcome of it all is that Japan has reach-
ed the limit of her patience and decided
to "gang her ain gun" without waiting
any longer for China's cooperation.
Perhaps this display of determination
on Japan's part will have a beneficial
effect upon the Grand Councilors in
Peking. It will show them that after
all there is considerable danger in allow-
ing things to drift too far, and that
obstructive tactics when pushed withthe malicious intention of merely wasting
time are apt to recoil upon the head of
those who employ them.
Japanese papers, like the press in
England, deplore the present strained
condition of affairs and hope that the
relations between the two Powers will
improve in the future. We sincerely
echo the hope, though we cannot avoid
the thought that at present the prospect
immediately ahead looks anything but
cheerful from the point of view of a
well-wisher of both nations. One ray
of comfort Reuter sends over the wires
Russia is intervening both in Peking
and Tokyo in the interests of a peaceful
solution of the difficulty.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co., Ltd.The eighty-sixth ordinary half-yearly
meeting of shareholders in the above Com-
pany was held at noon to-day in the Com-
pany's office, Hotel Mansions. There were
present, Messrs R. J. Howan (in the chair),
F. A. Gomes, J. W. Bandow, C. E. Anton,
C. L. Leemann, H. E. Tomkins, W. Helma,
E. R. Fahrman, H. E. Siebs, J. M.
Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, W. H.
Flaming, L. Berlingo, and the Secretary,
Mr W. E. Clarke.The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The
report and statement of accounts having
been in your hands for the usual period,
we will with your permission, take them
up. It is with feelings of great
pleasure that your Directors present you
with what must be considered, very
satisfactory news, for the half-year's
working, and we trust that the proposed
appropriations of funds will meet
with your approval. The net earnings of
the company for the period since 1905, and
the gross earnings exceed those of any similar
period in the history of the Company. The
result now laid before you has been attained
under severe competition, and increased
charges of over \$40,000 in consequence of
low exchange, increased light dues and loss
in exchange of subsidiary coins, as compared
with the corresponding period of last year.
The total loss by subsidiary coins amount-
ing to \$28,580 for the period since 1905.
You will notice the very
substantial increase of \$9,446.25 in invest-
ments in public companies, since the last
report. This increase is due to further in-
vestment of \$3,907.75 and the appreciation
of values over depreciation amounting to
\$5,538.50. A similar amount of \$39,838.50
is shown to the credit of the Fluctua-
tion Account. All the values of our
investments have been adjusted in
accordance with the quotations current
at the close of the half-year. Business
being very slack during June the popu-
larity was taken to replace the
defective paddle shaft of the steamer Ho-
nam by the new shaft recently received
from England. All the vessels of the fleet
are now in good working order. The
company, but should any shareholder re-
quire any further information I shall be
pleased in answering any question.
There being no questions the Chairman
proposed the adoption of the report and
statement of accounts presented to the
meeting by Mr Flaming and carried
unanimously.
The next business of the meeting was to
confirm Messrs J. W. Bandow and C. E.
Anton as Directors, which was proposed by
Mr Flaming, seconded by Mr Machado and
unanimously agreed to.
In accordance with the Articles of
Association Messrs C. L. Leemann and H.
E. Tomkins retired from the Board by
rotation, but being eligible, offered them-
selves for re-election. This proposal was
so carried on the motion of Mr Silva,
seconded by Mr Berlingo, Messrs A. O.
D'Gourdin and W. H. Potts, were re-
elected on the proposition of Mr Silva
seconded by Mr Machado.
The Chairman—I am very glad Gen-
tlemen that I can now convey to the formal
business of the meeting with the announce-
ment that the Dividend Warrants may be had
on application. The account put before
you is a very good one, but "palmist" you
must admit that, for a great deal of
the goodness you have to thank the good
management of the day, and compare that
with the one item which I am sure he
is ashamed of and for which I too would
blush, if I knew how. That is the item
of loss on subsidiary coinage. That is a
pretty confession for the Chairman of a
company to have to make, and a nice
burden for a British Company in a British
Colony to have to bear. At that rate of
loss, \$58,000 per annum, we shall have lost
in less than five years over a quarter of a
million of dollars. That may seem a small
sum to the rich and prosperous Govern-
ment of Hongkong, but it is a very
serious charge on a Company like this,
and we are not the only Company that
suffers—and I cannot believe that the
Government mean to look on
quietly—and do nothing while we
suffer these heavy losses. It is true that
in the past we owe little to those who
are in high places, for commanding with
these old sailing ship captains and mer-
chants who refused to quit the port when
ordered to do so by the Government, and
down to the day we wanted to abandon
the port, the pressure we have usually
had to look after ourselves and take care
of ourselves in a crisis, but although
the Colony has been made by trade and
built up by traders like ourselves, we
pay no taxes and have no right to
anything in return from those who
receive the money. In business there
are few worse things than a dishonest
signature but in this case the Government
is not only dishonouring the bill but it is
also dishonouring the signature of our
traders who have signed the bill. It is
incidentally they are throwing away what
used to be a source of revenue, and that
is a small matter by them which canbe easily remedied by shipping another
bill, and on us poor traders. We all
know or at least we have the word of a
great man for believing that the world
is governed with very little wisdom and
so we do not look for much wisdom or
weight from those in authority over us,
but even so, granting all that, the apathy
and apinances they show in a matter so
seriously and so prejudicially affecting the
interests of the whole community, is anas-
tounding and astounding even for them. The
Secretary has just called attention to one
of the bills I had raised: some foolish persons
have made the remark that we can always
raise our fares to offset this loss. That is
a course nonsense for the laws of supply
and demand come in there and ship-
ping people know well that force and freight
cannot be mixed as we like, but are
governed by competition. It all comes to
this that if the Government did its duty we
should not be forced to receive coins that
are now less than their proper value by
six to ten per cent.—(Applause.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Malay Mail hears there are pro-
spects of several rubber flotations in
Fahang in the near future.Li Chan, a Chinaman, is to be de-
ported from the Philippine Islands having
been convicted three times of being and
selling opium illegally.The West Coast of North Borneo is
booming very much at present, and rubber
estates are opening up all along the line.
They are all doing very well.A lighthouse is to be built on Chalang
Point about half-way between Hongkong
and Swatow. The work will be carried
out by the staff of the Imperial Maritime
Customs.Three London Liberal members—Mr
John Burns, Mr Thomas Lough, and Cap-
tain Cecil Norton—celebrated the seven-
tieth anniversary of their parliamentary
careers on July 27th last.On the Bangkok-Patani railway line
the other day, a buffalo rushed onto the
track with the result that seven out of
eleven wagons were derailed in all direc-
tions, killing one and wounding seven men.M. Klobukowski is to visit Cambodia
towards the end of September and will
assist at the great fete to be given at
Angkor. The Governor-General will ac-
company him, and go as far north as
Luang Prabang.Mr Dobie, agent in Hongkong of the
Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.,
informs us that the total output of the
Company's three mines for the week end-
ing 24th July amounted to 262.910 tons
and the sales during the period to 24 191.10
tons.
We are glad to see that Mr Beckman
Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the U. S.
Navy, has made public a letter in which he
eulogizes the heroism of the Filipino
quarter-master Tomas de la Cruz, who was
the hero of the Naushan tragedy a few
months ago.In making an appeal for Carisbrook
Church restoration fund, the vicar has
something caustic to say about the bud-
get. He writes: "It is a bad time to ask
for money, but it is a worse time for hoard-
ing it. It is dangerous under the new fiscal
system to save money; it is safer to give it
away."A capital written and well illustrated
article entitled "The Rulers of China,"
appears in the current issue of the Far
Eastern Review. Photographs of all the
Imperial princes are given. The writer
has rather a high opinion of the Prince
Regent.A New York telegram under date of
August 4 said that the British and French
bankers included in the international syn-
dicate, that is placing the Chinese railway
loan, have accepted the terms insisted upon
by the Americans. The German bankers
are still recalcitrant.The Naval Department at Washington
have arranged for the establishment and
maintenance of a flotilla of eight submarines
at the Cavite Navy Yard. It is the inten-
tion of the department to keep them in the
highest possible state of efficiency.At a meeting of the Justices of Peace
this afternoon the application from Rein-
hold Eklund for the transfer to him from
Carl Fiedler of the adjutant's licence to sell
by retail intoxicating liquors on premises
numbered 14, Des Voeux Road Central,
under the sign of "The Weissmann
Limited" was granted.The Coblenz American representa-
tive was accorded an interview with Pre-
sident Taft soon after he signed the tariff
bill just passed by Congress. The Pre-
sident was in high spirits and expressed
the greatest gratification over the outcome
of the long struggle with this tariff. While
not getting all that he had hoped for in
the beginning, President Taft said he was
very thankful for what had been achieved.
"My greatest gratification," said the Pre-
sident, "is over the victory obtained for
the Philippine Islands. The passage of the
tariff in favour of the islands
represents the fruit of a decade of strug-
gle. I am confident that the passage of
the bill will greatly increase the trade be-
tween the two countries and give the Phil-
ippines a lasting and beneficial prosperity.
It will be the strongest evidence possible
of the sincerity of the intentions of the
United States."DISCOVERY OF THE
HUDSONPRINCE KUNI TO REPRESENT
JAPAN.(Independent News Agency's Service to
the China Mail.)

Tokyo, August 9.

H. I. Prince Kuni, who is now in
England, has been ordered to attend
the centenary celebration of the
discovery of the Hudson in September,
as the representative of Japan. It is
reported that Americans will give him
an enthusiastic reception and will
accord the Prince the honours due to a
distinguished royal guest during his stay
in the United States.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

TENSION BECOMES ACUTE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, August 9.

The tension between Turkey and
Greece over the Cretan question has
become extremely acute, and is engender-
ing the Powers.
In reply to Turkish demands, Greece
reiterates that the question of the
future of Crete is in the hands of the
Powers.AUSTRIA PLEADING FOR
PEACE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, August 10.

Austria at the request of Greece has
intervened at Constantinople in favour
of peace, pointing out the dangers
attending warlike Turko-Greek com-
plications.

CHINO-JAPAN DISPUTE.

RUSSIA SAID TO BE
INTERVENING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, August 10.

The Chino-Japanese conflict of
opinion is said to be having a disquieting
effect in St. Petersburg.
It is stated that Russia is endeavour-
ing both in Tokyo and Peking to
secure a peaceful solution of the
difficulty.

REVIVING TRADE.

INCREASE IN TEXTILE
TRADE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, August 10.

The Board of Trade returns for July
show increases of £3,547,573 in im-
ports, and of £1,751,515 in exports.
Cotton exports increased by £523,717,
Woolens by £374,633, other Yarns and
Textiles by £245,250.PREJUDICE AGAINST
CHINESE PORK.RECENT SHIPMENT UNSALE-
ABLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, August 10.

The English butchers, especially in
the poorer neighbourhoods, have found
the recently imported Chinese pork un-
saleable, owing to public prejudices.

INFANTILE CHOLERA.

ANY unusual looseness of a child's
bowels during the hot weather should
be a warning to mothers. Infantile cholera
may develop in a few hours, and prompt
action should be taken to avoid it. Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil,
will check the disease in its incipency, and
all danger may be avoided. For Sale by all
chemists and storekeepers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

THIS is a medicine of great worth and
merit. Try it when you have a cough
or cold and you are certain to be pleased
with the quick relief which it affords. It
is pleasant to take and can always be
depended upon. For sale by all chemists
and storekeepers.CELESTINE.—For Gout and Diabetes, Vesical and Anal-
gous Complaints. Mixes well with Wine and Spirits.
May be drunk freely by the healthy on the principle
that "Prevention is better than cure."HOPITAL.—Particularly useful in cases of difficult diges-
tion, dyspepsia and gastralgia, and also for delicate
Constituents.GRANDE GRILLE.—Renowned Specific for Liver Com-
plaints.Note.—Supplied in Cases or Single Bottles in Quarts, Pints
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THE ICE-PLANT DISPUTE.

Fourth Day's Hearing.

The Chief Justice (Sir F. Figgott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr Justice Gompertz) were again occupied at the Supreme Court on Tuesday in hearing the action brought by the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., of which Mr. Horace Percy Smith is liquidator, against Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Co. for a sum of \$100,000 damages for alleged breach of warranty by the defendants under an agreement to supply an ice-making plant warranted to produce ice of a specified quality.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs Hastings and Hastings) were for plaintiffs; and Mr. Duncan McNell, of Shanghai, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs Denon, Looker and Looker), appeared for the defendants.

Before the calling of evidence was resumed, Mr. Slade said it had transpired from documents, copies of which had been supplied, that the latter, Mr. Buyer, on the 25th of June—two days after the trial—sent a report home to Mr. Boriss, the manufacturer of the plant, and Mr. Boriss sent two copies of this report to Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Co., in Hongkong. The only possible grounds on which that report could be privileged was that it was written for the purpose of being put in as evidence in that case. The rules with regard to reports being made in the ordinary course of business were that these were not privileged.

Mr. McNell submitted that this document was obtained in order to afford materials for evidence and was therefore privileged.

The Court held that the report was not privileged, and ordered that the plaintiffs be supplied with a copy.

Mr. G. K. Haxton, manager of the Hongkong Ice Company, was then further re-examined by Mr. Slade. He spoke of a third test he had made as to the melting speed of the products of the Ice Company and the Milling Company, and indicated what he considered would be losses sustained by the taking over the latter's ice.

Mr. Slade said he did not know whether the defendants' case was that the machinery if properly worked could produce ice equal to the Ice Company's ice. If so, he would prefer to allow the other side to call evidence and then he would, if it became necessary, call rebuttal evidence.

Mr. McNell said he was quite willing to agree to that. Of course they said that if the plant were given suitable opportunities it would make ice quite up to the warranty.

The Chief Justice—I didn't know that the question was likely to arise at all.

Mr. McNell—Only in that way I say it is a proper point.

The course suggested by Mr. Slade was agreed to.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Slade, witness said the core in the Milling Company's ice could be drilled out, but this would be too expensive and would leave a hole in the block of ice.

Answering questions by the Chief Justice, witness said the Ice Co. did a good trade with ordinary household consumers, but they also had many customers who bought by the ton.

What sort of customers would they be? Shipping customers.

What would be the largest size of a block of clear ice, irrespective of core, which could be got out of one of the Milling Co's blocks?—Absolutely clear ice, it would only be about a quarter of an inch thick and six inches square.

I am not talking about needles, but the core. What size block could you get from these blocks without the core?—Almost half of the block.

The Puisne Judge—About 25lbs?—About 20lbs.

The Chief Justice—There is no substantial difference in the quality of the ice? It was only a question of needles?—Yes.

Ice for ice it is the same?—Yes.

But for the presence of these air-conducting needles and core there is no difference?—No.

Do the customers object to the presence of these needles?—We have had no objections.

But you sell blocks of ice with needles; you don't cut off the corner of the blocks which have air-holes in them, do you?—In case the blocks are very bad we don't sell them.

What do you mean by "very bad"?—Too bad for us to sell.

Do you mean worse than the Milling Company's?—Not so bad.

Replying to the Puisne Judge witness said the Ice was not as bad as that of the Milling Co's which was still in the Ice Co's store. If so, they would not put it on the market.

Do you mean it would not sell?—Yes.

Why?—We want to keep up our reputation for solid ice.

You think that reputation would be damaged?—Yes.

James Leehan, a fitter engaged by Mr. Rennie to take charge of the Milling Company's ice plant, then gave evidence, saying that at the trial the block of ice brought over from the Ice Company's factory was three times the size of the blocks produced by the Milling Co's plant and was perfectly clear, while that of the Milling Co. was filled with air-needles. There was no comparison between the two. The Milling Co's ice plant was quite separate from the mill plant.

Mr. Davidson, managing clerk for Messrs Hastings and Hastings, gave evidence as to having drawn up the agreement for the purchase of the ice plant by defendants.

Mr. McNell, addressing the Court for the defence, sought to draw distinctions between what plaintiffs had alleged and what they had proved. He said they had

proved the agreements and also that the tests were different to look at. They had alleged but not proved that there was a knowledge by defendants of the terms of the agreement with Jardine, Matheson and Co. They had alleged but not proved that the Milling Co's ice was both different and inferior, and they had also alleged but not proved that it was owing to the breach of warranty that they were unable to perform their contract with Jardine, Matheson and Co. In order to recover damages for breach of warranty it was necessary to show that there was some consideration for the warranty, which plaintiffs had not shown beyond the correspondence. Neither had plaintiffs proved that the plant had ever been taken over in full working order by the plaintiffs. Their Lordships must, he submitted, confine themselves entirely to the warranty alleged to have been given and to see whether it had attached or not. Dealing with the allegation that defendants knew of the special terms in Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co's agreement warranting to produce ice of the same cleanness and quality as that of the Hongkong Ice Co., Mr. McNell said he understood their Lordships' view was that plaintiffs were entitled, in spite of their admission that owing to the death of Mr. Rennie they had not been able to prove the knowledge, to go on and prove it. At any rate, for the moment he (Mr. McNell) confidently stated that they had not proved that knowledge. What they had proved at most was that a very few days after the correspondence was concluded, a letter was written to Berlin which undoubtedly displayed in plain terms the knowledge that there was an agreement between Mr. Rennie and the Ice Co. for the sale of ice to them. Going on to speak of the warranty, Mr. McNell said if solidly had been essential that would have been mentioned in Mr. Rennie's original warranty, and if melting at the same rate and not at a few per cent. higher speed than another ice had been essential, that also would have been mentioned. Ice might be of good merchantable quality and yet melt a little faster than other ice, and ice might be of good saleable quality and yet be a little less solid than other ice.

The hearing was adjourned in order to allow their Lordships to visit the Ice Co's factory and view the comparative samples of ice.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

The special anniversary dinner given at the Kowloon Hotel on Monday night in honour of the King's Coronation was a highly successful affair. The menu and band programme were pointed out by handkerchiefs which bore excellent coloured reproductions of the King and Queen in their coronation robes. The band of the 13th Rajputa under Band-master Tuttle Cook surprised themselves on this occasion.

ITEMS AT THE COURTS.

A Japanese restaurant keeper residing at 22, Pottinger Street, was at the Magistrate's today, fined \$250 for selling beer and sake without a licence.

For snatching money and articles of jewellery two natives were, at the Magistrate's today, sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CANTON SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—In the published reports of the meetings of the Self-Government Society of Canton to discuss the Patahan incident, I see that the Chinese insist that the Portuguese Consul at Canton should try the Noronha case. It seems a pity that nobody should have thought it his duty to enlighten the friends of the Self-Government Society that even if the Portuguese Consul feels inclined to oblige them, he cannot do so, as he has no jurisdiction in the matter at all, according to international law which distinctly lays down that any occurrence on board a ship is to be considered as having taken place in the territory of the country to which the ship belongs. Therefore any crime committed on board a British ship, even by a foreigner, comes under the jurisdiction of the British nation. Moreover, the alleged rough-handling took place shortly after the Patahan left Hongkong, in British territorial waters. Therefore, if the relatives of the deceased are not satisfied with the decision of the British Consul at Canton, the only thing they can perhaps do is to take proceedings against Noronha in the Hongkong Courts. Surely there must be some enlightened Mandarin in Canton who knows all this. Is it the case that the provincial authorities of Canton have been superseded by the Self-Government Society? In any case, it looks as if the Society were running the show at present.—Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

The U. S. Department of Justice is being urged to take severe measures against the Japanese rioters in Hawaii. It is argued that they should be made an example of for the sake of future order.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

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ENQUIRY AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Harbour Office this morning to investigate the reported misconduct and drunkenness of the master and mate of the Shui On on the 18th and 19th of July last. Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, Acting Harbour Master, presided and the other members of the court were Capt. C. V. Lloyd, of the s.s. Fatahan, Capt. A. E. Hodgins, of the s.s. Haiyang, Capt. P. H. Rolfe, of the s.s. Yuen Sang, and Lieut. Henry Butterworth, of H.M.S. Tamar.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs Doonan, Looker and Denon, appeared on behalf of the master, Alexander Nelson Smeaton. The mate, William James Hanlon, was undefended.

Mr. Beckwith opened the proceedings by reading the declarations of the Master, Pilot and Quarter Master of the Shui On which had been given at a Marine Magistrate's enquiry held on 22nd July last. Mr. Beckwith said that on the strength of these declarations the Government had asked for a Marine Court of enquiry to be held.

Mr. Shenton on questioning the master said:—

How long have you been at sea? Thirty-two years.

Has any question ever been raised as to your conduct during those thirty-two years? Never.

How many officers and crew did the Shui On carry on the 18th July? Fifty.

How many European Officers? Three—Captain, Mate and Engineer.

Were you on a voyage from Hong Kong to Hongkong on 18th July last? Yes.

Did you stop at Wong Moon on the way down? Of course, we had to, to clear the customs.

What time did you leave Hong Kong? 3.30 p.m. on the 18th.

Who was on the bridge? The Mate, the Pilot and the Quarter Master.

How long were you on the bridge? About an hour.

What in your opinion was the condition of Hanlon at the time? He looked as if he had been drinking.

Lieut. Beckwith: What was peculiar about him? His face was flushed; he was hot and excited.

Mr. Shenton: Did you think him incapable? No.

Mr. Shenton: Explain to the Court what happened.

The Master: In the Saiman Channel we passed the Shui Lee.

Mr. Shenton: What time? About 8 p.m. The Master, continuing: The Pilot ordered us to slow down and let the Shui Lee pass. The Chief Officer made various remarks to me about the Pilot slowing down.

Could you hear it in the Pilot room? I don't know whether you could or not. I came on the bridge shortly afterwards.

Here Mr. Shenton expostulated to the Board the plan of the bridge and cabins on the Shui On.

The Master (continuing): On going on deck the Mate used filthy and abusive language to me.

On Lieut. Beckwith intervening the master repeated the expressions used and added, and others.

Mr. Shenton: Was he, in your opinion, in a fit condition to carry on the ship? I ordered him off the bridge.

What did he say then? He would see me in Hell first. He would not go to his room but stopped on deck still abusing.

About this time did you say anything about anchoring in Wong Moon? Before we got to Wong Moon I gave the pilot orders to anchor there and wait for the up-coming steamer.

Did the mate say anything about anchoring? That was afterwards.

This abuse continued till Wong Moon. It continued right up to Wong Moon. At Wong Moon the Chief Officer told me not to anchor.

How long did you stay on the bridge? Until we were safely at anchor.

When you went to your cabin what did the mate do? He kept pacing up and down in front of my cabin using abusive language.

Until what time did the mate remain on the bridge? He kept going in and out of his cabin till 2 o'clock in the morning.

After 2 o'clock how long did he remain in his cabin? Until 7 o'clock.

What time did you leave Wong Moon? At 5.30.

At 7 a.m. what happened? The mate came out and commenced abusing me again. This abuse lasted from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m., all you reached Hongkong. Did this impede you in your duties as master of the ship? It was very annoying, but it did not impede me in my duties.

What should you say was the condition of the mate at 7 a.m. on the 20th? He had sobered up.

What happened when you reached Hongkong? He went where he went as the ship had made fast.

Lieut. Beckwith: Is it not customary for the mate to ask leave before he goes ashore?

It is not customary to ask leave. When the ship is made fast and their duties are over they can go.

ENQUIRY AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Mr. Shenton: What was the condition of Hanlon on coming on board again? He was intoxicated.

Lieut. Beckwith: How do you know? By his actions.

Did Hanlon come on the ship? Not for about twenty minutes, your Worship.

What did he do when he did come? Used very insulting and abusive language to the assistant manager and the company's clerk.

Mr. Shenton: What did you do? He was so abusive and threatening that I came up to the Harbour Office for assistance.

What happened at the Harbour Office? I was told to get rid of him.

Lieut. Beckwith: What was the result of applying to the Harbour Office? The Harbour Master gave an order to have the mate taken out of the ship. That was about 3.30. He was removed at about 5 p.m. by the Water Police.

His condition? He had slept for about an hour.

Mr. Shenton: Is it possible while on duty to obtain drinks? Yes. By calling the boy.

Mr. Shenton read extracts from the ship's log book concerning the case.

Lieut. Beckwith: Master, questioned the Master of the ship regarding the supply of drinks on board, in the course of which he said: "Do you think it necessary for the crew to have drinks constantly to keep them up?"

The Master: Certainly not, your Worship. Capt. Rolfe, of the Yuen Sang, asked:—Is it usual for the officer of the watch to have drinks while on the bridge and on watch? No, not usual.

Capt. Lloyd: What steps did you take with regard to stopping the mate's liquor after you saw the condition he was in at Wong Moon on July 18th? I instructed the boy to stop his supply.

Lieut. Beckwith: Have you signed off this officer? Yes—He has signed off.

Capt. Hodgins: Have you ever had previous trouble with your Chief Officer? No.

Lieut. Beckwith: How long has he been with you? From the 16th June to 20th July.

Mr. Hanlon (the mate) then asked, Did you read the official log to me on board the ship?

No. You were too abusive. I had not entered up the log book as I thought you might square up. I did not wish to get you into trouble.

Could you write your name on 18th or 19th? Yes.

Did you come on the bridge at 8 a.m. on the 19th in the Sai Nam Channel when we passed the Shumlee? Yes. I was on the bridge when we passed the Shumlee.

Did you see the orders for the ship to be slowed down?

Yes. I previously gave orders to the pilot.

Did you see me talking to the Chief Engineer that night? Yes.

Did you see the signal signals up when leaving Wong Moon? Yes.

The Mate: Why did the Shui On have to wait thirty minutes for you on the 18th July? She did not have to wait thirty minutes. The ship sailed at the appointed time.

Did no one go up to your house to call you out during the evening? Yes. But I could not understand why.

The President: Who was it?

The Master: The Saiman and I think someone else, but there was no reason for them to come.

The Mate: What condition were you in on joining the ship? In my ordinary condition.

What did you do when you reached the ship? I went straight on to the bridge.

John Barr, the Chief Engineer of the Shui On, was then called. Having sworn to his previous statement he said the mate was on the bridge from 8.30 up to the time of anchoring in Wong Moon at about 9.45 p.m.

Mr. Shenton: During the time do you think the mate was under the influence of drink? Yes. He was under the influence of drink.

In reply to further questions of Mr. Shenton witness said:—About 9.55, Hanlon was talking loudly outside the Captain's door. I did not see him again that night. Did you see him at 7 o'clock? Yes.

Was there a row going on between Master and mate? No.

Was the Master sober during the whole period of the voyage between Hong Kong and Hongkong? Yes.

Did he give the mate any cause to be angry with him? No.

Capt. Lloyd: Did you hear the Chief Officer criticizing the actions of the Master at any time? No.

The President: Has there been any friction between the master and mate previously? No. They were good friends.

3 Apollo

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